

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

EUGENE OKECHUKWU AGINA,	)	
	)	
Petitioner	)	
	)	Civil Action No.
v.	)	05cv11234-NMG
	)	
MICHAEL CHERTOFF, SECRETARY	)	
OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND	)	
SECURITY, ET AL.	)	
	)	
Respondents <sup>1</sup>	)	

RETURN AND MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS

**SUMMARY CASE STATEMENT**

Petitioner is a native and citizen of Nigeria presently detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the Department of Homeland Security ("ICE") pending execution of his final order of removal. His petition to this Court asserts unlawfully prolonged post-order detention in contravention of the Supreme Court's rule in Zadvydas v. Davis, 121 S. Ct. 2491 (2001). Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, p. 11.

However, because petitioner's removal to Nigeria is now "reasonably foreseeable" due to recent developments, petitioner

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<sup>1</sup> The responsive official of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for enforcement of petitioner's removal order in the instant action is Bruce Chadbourne, Field Office Director for Detention and Removal, Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") in Boston, Massachusetts. See 28 U.S.C. § 517 (providing for the appearance of the Department of Justice "to attend to the interests of the United States in a suit pending in a court of the United States").

fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under Zadvydas v. Davis, et al., 121 S. Ct. at 2505.

#### **ARGUMENT**

I. BECAUSE PETITIONER'S REMOVAL IS NOW REASONABLY FORESEEABLE THE PETITION FAILS TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF MAY BE GRANTED.

Petitioner raises no challenge to his removal order, but instead complains about the length of his detention by respondent awaiting the completion of necessary arrangements for petitioner's removal. However, because of recent communications to respondent from the Embassy of Nigeria, respondent believes now that there is a substantial likelihood that the necessary authorization for issuance of a travel document that would enable petitioner's deportation will be forthcoming in the reasonably foreseeable future. See Attachment A, Declaration of Allan Sweeney.

The Supreme Court in Zadvydas v. Davis, 121 S. Ct. 2491 (2001) recognized six months as a presumptively reasonable period of detention within which to allow the government to accomplish an alien's removal, and said that, "for the sake of uniform administration in the federal courts, we recognize that period". Id. at 2505. The Court further held:

After this 6-month period, once the alien provides good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the Government must respond with evidence sufficient to rebut that showing. And for detention to remain reasonable, as the period of prior post-removal

confinement grows, what counts as the "reasonably foreseeable future" conversely would have to shrink. This 6-month presumption, of course, does not mean that every alien not removed must be released after six months. To the contrary, an alien may be held in confinement until it has been determined that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Zadvydas v. Davis, et al., 121 S. Ct. at 2505 (emphasis added).

In Akinwale v. Ashcroft, et al., 287 F.3d 1050 (11th Cir. 2002), the Eleventh Circuit held that six months post-final order detention must have elapsed before the filing of a habeas petition, and that, "in order to state a claim under Zadvydas the alien not only must show post-removal order detention in excess of six months but also must provide evidence of a good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future." Id. at 1052 (emphasis added).

In Lema v. USINS, 214 F.Supp.2d 1116, 1118 (W.D. Wash. 2002), aff'd 341 F.3d 853 (9th Cir. 2003), even where post-order detention had exceeded six months, the district court explained that:

The mere fact that six months has passed since petitioner was taken into INS custody does not satisfy his burden. While an alien's detention will no longer be presumed to be reasonable after six months, there is nothing in Zadvydas which suggests that the Court must or even should assume that any detention exceeding that length of time is unreasonable. Rather, the passage of time is simply the first step in the analysis. Petitioner must then provide "good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future."

In the instant case, some controversy surrounding petitioner's continual assertions of infirmity had slowed down the process of travel document issuance by the Nigerian government. That government had requested certain medical records in order to review for itself whether petitioner would be issued travel documents. Respondent provided to the Nigeria government such relevant documents as it had. The Nigerian Embassy has now indicated, however, that they have sufficient information upon which to issuance a travel document for petitioner. Declaration of Allan Sweeney, ¶5. The next step is for the Nigerian Embassy to obtain the approval of its Ambassador regarding the issuance of the travel document, that meeting is scheduled for August 16, 2005, and respondent believes the travel document will then be issued. Id.

Accordingly, because there is a "significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future" the petition fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For all the reasons set out above, the petition should be dismissed and all other relief denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I caused true copy of the above document to be served upon pro se petitioner by mail on August 15, 2005.

s/Frank Crowley  
FRANK CROWLEY  
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**ATTACHMENT A**

## DECLARATION OF ALLAN SWEENEY

- (1) I am a Detention and Deportation Officer assigned to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Detention and Removals Operations, U. S. Department of Homeland Security, in Washington, D.C. I have served in this capacity since April 2004. I have been a Detention and Deportation Officer since 1997, and I have been employed by the agency (formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service) since 1991.
- (2) My present duties include development of policy and regulations relating to the enforcement of final orders of deportation and the detention and removal of aliens from the United States.
- (3) I am familiar with the case of Eugene Okechukwu AGINA, File no. A29 296 454. ICE is currently pursuing a travel document suitable for removing Mr. Agina to Nigeria.
- (4) The Embassy of Nigeria has claimed that they have sufficient information in which to issue a travel document for Mr. Agina. A meeting will be held between the Embassy of Nigeria and the Ambassador of Nigeria on or about August 16, 2005. At that time a decision will be made whether or not the Ambassador of Nigeria is in concurrence regarding the issuance a travel document.
- (5) ICE believes that a travel document will be issued at that time and thus Mr. Agina's removal will occur in the reasonable foreseeable future.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Allan Sweeney

Executed in Washington, D.C.

Dated: AUG 12 2005